FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PAPER REJECTS SFRY CRITICISM OF CUSTOMS SERVICE

AU161235 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 5 Mar 87 p 2

[Aleksi Krustev article: "At Variance With the Truth"]

[Excerpts] As a journalist, curiosity has frequently taken me to border checkpoints. Once, several years ago, I saw how heroin was discovered in the double bottom of the left fender of an "Opel Rekord" registered in the FRG. Another time I saw how several small bags of hashish were hidden in the double bottom of the trunk of a Belgian passenger car. The third time I witnessed the confiscation of hundreds of gold coins, which are also trafficked illegally. These cases and many others, show that Bulgarian customs officials have vast experience in apprehending smugglers. [passage omitted]

I recently visited the Kalotina customs office. I was looking for an unusual case which would interest our readers and, at the same time, serve as a lesson. However, the customs officials greeted me with the words: "Nothing special is happening." They deal with petty, but frequent breaches of laws committed by Yugoslav citizens, who, as it turns out, are rarely punished. The customs officials may confiscate certain goods when they consider the amount larger than necessary for personal use. The Bulgarian customs officials assured me that their Yugoslav colleagues were doing the same, and did not tolerate smuggling. Naturally, the most serious offenders are handed over to the Slivnitsa Court of Justice, but not without notifying the Yugoslav side in advance.

I had no difficulty in checking cases in Slivnitsa. There were files from 1986, as well as some more recent cases. The procedure in such instances is brief. The facts are self-evident when all documents have been compiled, and the breach of law is confirmed by the signatures of the officials, witnesses, and the passenger himself. I made notes on some of the more typical cases, but then I wondered why I was doing this at all, since the offenders have been punished and the Yugoslav authorities informed. Perhaps some Yugoslav journalist might take up the case to prevent other people from doing the same, since the sanctions are rather severe. Thus, the facts would have remained in my notebook had I not, by chance, come across several copies of NOVA MAKEDONIJA. Its Sofia correspondent, Tomislav Ivanovski, had written a report entitled "Our Citizens Passing Through the People's Republic of Bulgaria" with several subtitles, such as: "Customs Duties in the Form of Marlboro Cigarettes," "Hasty (Re)education," and "2 Million Transits," as well as "Social Yardsticks." The article read in part:

"The numerous examples of exceptionally high, and arbitrarily set customs duties and fines to which Yugoslav citizens are subjected, the unjustified delays, and the long hours of waiting in line to be checked, as well as frequent cases of harassment and arrests, especially of Yugoslav travelers coming from Turkey, show that our people seem to be the target of special treatment by the Bulgarian customs officials... The fact that by the middle of 1986, about 30 Yugoslav citizens had been held in Bulgarian prisons for various reasons, and nearly 20 complaints, letters of protest, and notes to the consular section of our embassy in connection with harsh treatment by Bulgarian authorities had been written demonstrate that these cases are not exceptions, but rather, that something really is happening over there...."

There is no point in citing this article in its entirety. Its tone and spirit are one and the same. The purpose of these statements is to discredit Bulgarian customs officials and to ascribe uncharacteristic actions to them. [paragraph continues]

It is a well known fact that the work of our customs offices is appreciated abroad, not only in Europe, but around the world. It is also known that representatives of customs departments from other countries come to Bulgaria to learn from our experience. Would it not have been better if our colleague Tomislav Ivanovski, instead of defending violators, had written something about the longstanding mutual assistance and friendship between Bulgarian and Yugoslav customs officers, and about their joint struggle against illegal traffic and smuggling? [passage omitted]

It is indeed true that "something is happening over there," as the Yugoslav correspondent points out in his report, but this "something" pertains only to increased violations of customs regulations and tariffs by Yugoslav citizens. Can anyone assume that an offender who is fined would be obliged to purchase Marlboro cigarettes in order to pay his penalty in kind? Or, can anyone imagine that male customs officers will undress a female traveler to determine if she is hiding contraband? When? On which days were these acts committee and by whom? There are no facts to prove all the allegations in this article. [passage omitted]

Our customs officials can hardly be accused of demanding, both from Yugoslav citizens, and from all others, that they declare the valuable goods they are carrying. These declaration forms are attached to passports, and make it easier for those who fill them out to take such goods with them when they leave our country. However, these forms are also a protective measure guaranteeing that no illegal trade takes place on our territory.

I repeat again: Very good relations exist between Bulgarian and Yugoslav customs officials. However, since the border checkpoints are crowded and overburdened, there are numerous improvements that could be introduced. This is undoubtedly the task of their leaders. I would like to add that in accordance with the government agreement on customs cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries, regular sessions of the Joint Bulgarian-Yugoslav Commission are held. In December 1986 the Joint Commission reviewed the complaints of Yugoslav citizens and stated that the actions of the Bulgarian customs authorities were absolutely justified. This fact should be known to Tomislav Ivanovski, the NOVA MAKEDONIJA correspondent!

This is the truth. Every foreigner is welcome in our country. In 1986 not 2 million, but 2,918,000 individuals from our neighbor to the west visited or passed through our country, 388 of whom (which represents 0.01 percent) broke the rules in some way. No one in Bulgaria identifies the violators with the nearly 3 million others, as there are all kinds of people in all countries. Anything else would be absurd!

NEW CHIEF EDITOR OF BCP DAILY APPOINTED

AU171818 Sofia BTA in English 1802 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 17 (BTA) -- Mr Radoslav Radev, alternate member of the CC of the BCP, has been appointed editor-in-chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the newspaper of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Mr Radev, 54, holds a philology degree from the University of Sofia. He has worked as a teacher, a functionary in a borough and city committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, as well as at the Central Committee of the Komsomol. His previous posts include sub editor-in-chief and editor-in-chief of the NARODNA MLADEZH newspaper, editor-in-chief and director at the Bulgarian Television, instructor and deputy head of the Media Department of the CC of the BCP. The 13th Congress of the BCP (April 1986) elected him alternate member of the party's Central Committee. Since 1981, he has been a sub editor-in-chief of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO newspaper.

The previous editor-in-chief, Mr Yordan Yotov, has been relieved of his duties so that he could concentrate entirely on his responsibilities as Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

DOYNOV CHAIRS ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETING 16 MAR

AU162102 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] A session of the Economic Council, under the Council of Ministers, has been held in Sofia. Presiding over the meeting was Council Chairman Ognyan Doynov. The accomplishments of the "Industry for Man" association and the "Balkankar" economic trust in improving their production quality were discussed.

The program on the development of a raw material-energy base in the Ninth 5-Year Plan period was examined as well. Attention was devoted to implementing the program covering basic repairs to electric power stations and ensuring a sufficient power supply in 1987 by the "Energetika" economic trust.

DOYNOV, CHAKUROV TALK WITH USSR DEPUTY MINISTER

AU172020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] On 17 March Comrade Ognyan Doynov received (?Aleksey Obzev), USSR deputy minister of the automotive industry. They discussed the strengthening of cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR in the field of automobile production. The meeting was also attended by Toncho Chakurov, chairman of the Transportation, Agricultural, and Construction Equipment Association.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES BURKINA FASO DEFENSE MINISTER

AU181326 Sofia BTA in English 1311 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 18 (BTA) -- There can be no onlookers in the struggle for peace and disarmament. This undertaking, crucial for mankind, needs the contribution of all countries, of all progressive and democratic forces. Bulgaria and Burkina Faso expressed these common positions today when Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Major Boukary Jean-Baptiste Lingani, member of the Conseil de la Revolution, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, and minister of national defence of Burkina Faso.

Mr Zhivkov and Major Lingani welcomed the Soviet Union's proposal for the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Discussing the situation in Africa, they stressed the need for a peaceful settlement of regional conflicts by just political means.

Bilateral relations were also considered. It was emphasised that the visit by the military delegation of Burkina Faso will help strengthen the ties between the two countries' peoples and armies.

The meeting was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION BEGINS 18 MAR

LD181339 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] The fifth session of the CPCZ Central Committee started this afternoon in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, is speaking on the tasks of the development and implementation of the 17th CPCZ Congress Program.

A report by the Central Committee Presidium on the fulfillment of the conclusions of the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session in June 1983 and the 17th CPCZ congress on the acceleration of scientific-technical development and other tasks will be delivered by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

TRIAL OPENS OF ACCUSED IN OIL POLLUTION CASE

LD172234 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] The main trial concerning those accused of causing the oil spill on Ostrava district rivers opened at Ostrava district court today. Pavel Smid, our North Moravian correspondent, has phoned in this report:

[Smid] First of all I shall recall the fact that at the beginning of November there was heavy pollution in the rivers of Lucina, Ostravice, and Odra caused by heating oil. This oil substance escaped into the rivers from the Ostrava Kuncicki Concern Enterprise of the North Moravian cement and lime works at Hranice. Some 80 tons were involved. This caused extensive ecological damage, not only on our territory, but also on parts of the River Odra in the Polish People's Republic.

Five employees of the cement works at Kuncicki sat in the dock today. They have been accused of breaking laws, regulations, and directives, negligence during service and maintenance, and inconsistent fulfillment of work duties in the operation of the boiler. They failed to notice and prevent the escape of heating oil from the boiler room into the sewerage line and from there into the River Lucina. The main trial opened with the reading of the indictment and statements by the accused. We shall review the course of the trial once the sentence is passed.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH AFGHAN JOURNALISTS -- Kabul March 17 (CTK correspondent) -- A protocol on further cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Afghan unions of journalists was signed here today. The document, which provides for the deepening of bilateral contacts between the Czechoslovak and Afghan journalists' organizations, exchange of study delegations and assistance in the training of Afghan journalists, was signed for the Czechoslovak side by Stefan Bachar, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists Central Committee, who told CTK that the concrete help for the Afghan journalists is Czechoslovakia's contribution to the realization of the policy of national reconciliation in Afghanistan. [Excerpt] [Prague CTK in English 1905 GMT 17 Mar 87 LD]

ARMY CADRES DISCUSS IDEOLOGICAL TASKS

AU121133 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- The further shaping of the GDR's socialist society was the topic discussed at a meeting of leading ideological cadres of the National People's Army, the GDR border troops, and of civil defense. The talks focused on the tasks of ideological work based on the SED Central Committee general secretary's speech before the first kreis secretaries concerning further consistent fulfillment of the class assignment outlined by the 11th SED Congress. The meeting's participants welcomed Mikhail Gorbachev's most recent proposal on eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe, Erich Honecker's message to Chancellor Kohl, as well as the SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers' statement supporting the Soviet Union's new peace initiative.

In connection with the party elections, Egon Krenz, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, spoke on implementing tasks set by Erich Honecker at the SED Central Committee secretariat talks. On behalf of Erich Honecker, Egon Krenz conveyed the thanks of the party and state leadership to comrades of the National People's Army for their great achievements in political and combat training, as well as their work in important economic sectors. This is an expression of the National People's Army's high fighting morale, the speaker stated. It is a matter of daily consolidating through exemplary work the close, trusting relationship between the party and the people. This is a precious accomplishment of the SED's policy and enables each comrade to actively implement the 11th SED Congress resolutions under all conditions. This is the most valuable contribution to the SED's proven course for the people's well-being and for safeguarding peace, he said.

Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, spoke on the current military-political situation and the National People's Army and the GDR border troops's resulting responsibility. Due to the most aggressive circles' striving for superiority, the GDR Armed Forces must contribute to maintaining the military-strategic balance achieved with great effort by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states. The resulting exacting demands on Army personnel and civilian employees are to be met by comprehensive intensification of all national defense activities. The defense minister stated that despite the continued complicated and aggravated international situation there is a real chance of reducing the threat of war and preserving peace.

ACZEL ARRIVES HOME FROM 16-18 MAR MOSCOW VISIT

LD190055 Budapest MTI in English 2045 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 18 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Soialist Workers' Party, general director of the Institute for Social Sciences of the Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union March 16th to 18th on invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He held talks with Aleksandr Yakovlev, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the CPSU, secretary of the Central Committee, and with Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the Central Committee. At the meetings, in a cordial, comradely atmosphere they exchanged views on topical issues of theory and politics which the HSWP and the CPSU are facing. Gyorgy Aczel met with several leaders of the foreign relations and international departments of the Central Committee of the CPSU, of the Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and of the Union Council of Veterans of War and Work. At the Academy of Social Sciences of the Central Committee of the CPSU he delivered a paper on topical issues in the policy of the HSWP. At Hungary's embassy in Moscow he met with delegates of Hungarian students studying in the USSR on scholarships. Participating in the programs in Moscow was Sandor Rajnai, member of the Central Committee, Hungary's ambassador to the USSR. On Wednesday evening Gyorgy Aczel arrived home to Budapest. Present at Ferihegy Airport to receive him was Boris Stukalin, the USSR's ambassador to Hungary.

LAZAR MEETS WITH VISITING ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL

LD181738 Budapest MTI in English 1556 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 18 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met in Budapest Addis Tedla, chairman of the Ethiopean National Council of Central Planning, member of the Political Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Ethiopean inter-governmental Joint Committee on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation. The talks, marked by a cordial, friendly atmosphere, were attended by Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the joint committee. Present were Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade, deputy chairman of the joint committee, and Wondowossen Hailu, ambassador of Ethiopia to Hungary, and Gyula Bognar, ambassador of Hungary to Ethiopia.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICIAL VISITS U.S.

AU171500 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP In Hungarian 16 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] Dr Peter Lorincze, general secretary of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, held talks in Denver, Atlanta, and Boston on the development of bilateral trade relations and the possibility of establishing joint ventures in Hungary. The Hungarian Chamber of Commerce will organize economic and technological days in these cities in November.

GECSE-LED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN GREECE

LD161213 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Athens, March 16 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party workers' delegation, headed by Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee, visited Greece from March 12 to 14 at the invitation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK).

The delegation held talks with Vasilis Konstandineas, head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of PASOK, the Greek Government party, on international affairs and inter-party cooperation. The delegation met Orestis Kolozoff, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece.

FOREIGN SECRETARY HOWE SEEN AS 'WELCOME GUEST'

AU171506 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Hanna Szalay: "Common Interest"]

[Text] The talks between British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and his hosts during his visit to Budapest last week proved useful. These discussions fall within the framework of ongoing Hungarian-British relations which, evident in all areas of life, have been shown to be free of market-related tendencies. Ranging from the lowest level of relations to the highest, the two sides respect each other's real interests.

The agreements signed during the foreign secretary's visit look to the future. They determine the program that will have to be filled out through the course of everyday work for years to come. These accords were determined by recognizing that in order to develop deeper relations, new areas must be included and cooperation increased. Without these there will be stagnation, as evidenced by the level of trade last year.

The establishment of mixed enterprises and cooperation in third markets are completely new areas in our economic relations. The new investment agreement is intended to increase the confidence and security of those interested in Hungarian-British economic cooperation through capital protection and profit guarantee, as well as state support. The effects of the working plan for scientific and technological cooperation, a plan that mainly involves the area of education, will probably only be felt in the future; but the recognition that it is only possible to increase trade through in-depth consolidation of relations reflects astute foresight.

We count on the British side also supporting the creation of an agreement between Hungary and the EEC, an agreement that considers and respects our mutual interests and rights under international agreements; that is, an agreement which refrains from discriminating against us based on either a quantitative scale or through lists banning certain exports.

The Hungarian side welcomes the fact that London and Budapest agree on the need to maintain and continue the Helsinki process, and to give more attention to questions of economic cooperation.

The review of the international situation has helped each side gain a better understanding of the other's views. The Hungarian side drew the British guest's attention to consideration of the need for asymmetry in evaluating the balance of conventional arms in Europe.

Sir Geoffrey Howe remains a welcome guest in Hungary. In their talks with him, the Hungarian hosts indicated that the development of Hungarian-British relations was a common interest of the two sides.

MSZMP SARLOS DISCUSSES PARLIAMENTARY RELATIONS

AU111249 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 9 Mar 87 p 7

[Interview with Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly by Angel Andreevski, OTECHESTVEN FRONT Editorial Board representative -- date and place not given]

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, a Hungarian parliamentary delegation headed by Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly and Politburo member of the MSZMP Central Committee, visited our country. They acquainted themselves with the work of our National Assembly, visited important historical monuments in Sofia and Plovdiv, and toured a number of industrial enterprises. Prior to the departure of the delegation, Angel Andreevski, a representative of our editorial board, asked Istvan Sarlos for an interview.

[Andreevski] How do you evaluate the role of parliaments in connection with the preservation of world peace and the elimination of the nuclear danger threatening mankind.

[Sarlos] We live in an era in which parliaments in socialist countries are increasing the participation of all of society in the exercise of power, while aligning themselves, as always, closely with the people. This means that laws should be clear and understandable to everyone, and that parliaments should contribute to the intensification of joint actions among parliaments at various international forums by declaring themselves in favor of a world free of weapons and war. Hungary join the Geneva conference in 1984 and supports all peaceful proposals submitted by the Soviet Union.

I think that the role of parliaments in preserving universal peace is expanding. Anybody who has lived through a war hopes there will never be another, those who have not experienced war have heard or read of its horrors. That is why all decent people struggle for peace and unmask its enemies.

[Andreevski] Can you tell us something about the cooperation between the parliaments of our two countries, and about the future development of this cooperation?

[Sarlos] The Hungarian party and state leadership appreciates the bonds between our two countries and likens them to a beautiful, sunny summer day. However, we could expand our bilateral economic and cultural ties even more. During the short time I spent in Bulgaria, I was given the impression that interesting things are being accomplished in your country, both in the industrial and agricultural sectors. We exchange experiences and render assistance to one another in these sectors. In those spheres where we have not reached world standards, it would be convenient to establish joint enterprises.

The transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of chemical weapons is of vital importance for two reasons: one is the moral and political factor, the other is our geographic location near this area.

As a socialist country we are interested in increasing the prosperity of our people. It is our duty to make it possible for the working people to purchase whatever they need with money they have honestly earned. In order to supply the stores with such goods, we must first produce them. Therefore, it is necessary for us to modernize our production and perfect our economy.

[Andreevski] Can you describe the tasks with which the Hungarian National Assembly has to cope at the present?

[Sarlos] Naturally, legislation is the most important task. We have established all the objective conditions so that the deputies can take an active part in legislative activities. This presupposes an advanced study of the problems submitted by law for solution. It demands an analysis of all optimal methods to solve such problems, as well as lively debates within the respective permanent commissions in accordance with the subject of a given law; it also involves disputes in the process of adoption. Naturally there are cases when a National Assembly deputy does not agree with something. Then he is entitled to vote "no," or to abstain from voting. The will of the majority is decisive in this case. One of our important tasks is to accord comprehensive assistance to the government we have elected in its administrative activities; this involves a great responsibility. I cannot fail to mention another task -- namely the thorough study of public opinion and of the people's response to administrative activities, and to their practical results, which must always conform to the needs of life.

HEAVY POLLUTION REPORTED IN RIVER SEBES-KOROS

LD181620 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] The River Sebes-Koros is again arriving in our country heavily polluted. Laboratory analysis has detected large amounts of Phenol and ammonia, along with detergents and fungal pollution [fonalasgomba] in the water. The color of the water is dark red at Korosszakal and there is a large amount of foam on the surface, but the death of fish stocks has not been detected so far. The Koros region weater authority has declared a second-degree water quality alert, although due to the nature of the pollutants, no active measures can be taken.

Romania Ignores Cable

LD182254 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Excerpts] [Presenter] Here, in front of me, is the most recent report issued by the Koros Region Water Affairs Directorate. The water of the Sebes-Koros again is heavily polluted. With us on the telephone is Lajos Palinkas, chief engineer of the Koros Region Water Affairs Directorate. What have you found in the water? What do your microbiologists say?

[Palinkas] We have detected pollution continually in the Sebes-Koros since 23 February, in the region of our country's border and (Fokkoez). [passage omitted]

[Presenter] As you said, you have detected this water pollution continuously since 23 February. The time that has passed should have been enough to take corrective measures.

[Palinkas] Along with issuing a second-degree alert, we are daily examining the quality of the water from various segments of the river. We have informed the water users, primarily the Biharugra fish farm which is some 3 km from the country's border, that they should halt drawing water from the river.

The next part of our measures consisted of establishing contact with the Romanian water affairs organs, namely the Oradea water affairs directorate.

[Presenter] When did you establish contact with them (?in connection with) the pollution?

[Palinkas] In the first days following our detection of the pollution, and once again in these most recent days, therefore, altogether in two instances. However, we have not managed to arrange a joint border-water examination. We have asked the National Water Affairs Office to intervene so that this can come about, in order that we can learn where this pollution of the Sebes-Koros originates from and what causes it?

[Presenter] In the National Water Affairs Office, the deputy department head, (Emloe Katona), deals with the protection of water quality. Competent authorities in the Koros Regional Water Affairs Directorate have turned to him. Do you know anything about the origin of this pollution?

[(Katona)] We are only able to assess the origin of the pollution. We do not have precise information. Roughly 2 weeks ago, on the basis of Hungarian-Romanian cooperation regulations, the Water Affairs Directorate asked its Romanian counterpart to carry out a joint examination and take the necessary measures to reduce and respectively eliminate the pollution.

[Presenter] What was the response?

[(Katona)] The Romanian side replied that it is natural for this microspore [fonalasgomba] to appear in the water at such a period and in such temperature conditions.

[Presenter] Is the phenol also natural, and the ammonia, too?

[(Katona)] These pollutants were not apparent to them. The Romanians said that they did not consider the microspore to be exceptional pollution. Later, the ammonia pollution appeared. After the ammonia and phenol pollution increased, the directorate addressed another telegram to the Romanian side specifically referring to this. The answer arrived yesterday that they do not consider this to be exceptional pollution; again they only mentioned the microspore, again they turned a deaf ear.

After this, the National Water Affairs Office prepared a telegram authorized by the government [Kormany meghatalmazotti tavirat], requesting the exceptional pollution on the Sebes-Koros cease.

CONTAMINATED REFUSE OIL RETURNED TO FRG

LD181836 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 18 (MTI) -- All authorities involved in the proceedings had acted contrary to the rules in connection with the refuse oil imported from the Federal Republic of Germany and incinerated in the towns of Pecs and Beremend, which proved contaminated with hazardous chemicals -- it was announced at the press conference organized in Pecs Wednesday by the Hungarian National Bureau for Environment and Nature Protection, the Ministry of Health and the representatives of the Baranya County Council. On conclusion of the investigation the organizations and persons at fault will be called to accounts.

It was told at the press conference that the Reiniger firm of the FRG which is concerned with the treatment of industrial wastes made an offer to the Hungarian Flexico Developing Company to deliver 100,000 tons per annum refuse oil for a five year period, for incineration in burners in Hungary. About 500 tons of oil derivatives then arrived in Hungary for a test incinceration, under the arrangements of the Mineralimpex Foreign Trade Company.

The thermo-power station company of Pecs and the factory of the cement and lime works in Beremend undertook the test incineration, and 380 tons of the oil were burned between September and December 1986. The analytical studies conducted in the meantime showed, however, that the imported refuse oil contained various hazardous materials. Knowing this the responsible specialist authorities in Pecs and Beremend put an immediate stop to further use of the oil derivatives.

Investigation disclosed that the Flexiko company did not have a permit to import the contaminated refuse oil. And there is no body that would have issued a permit since in Hungary there is currently no facility in which hazardous waste can be destroyed. The two operative units in Baranya County began incinerating the refuse oil without a permit, and then continued with a permit issued by the responsible atmosphere protection authorities. As a consequence there was a certain amount of atmospheric pollution at the thermal power station of Pecs and the cement factory in Beremend, though there was no damage to the health of the people working or living there. After the hazardous pollutant nature of the imported oil was established the stocks remaining were sealed and then returned to the FRG.

BANYASZ COMMENTS ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' SESSION

AU181032 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Government Stand on the Research Program Connected with the Bos-Nagymaros River Barrage System -- Measures Taken to Improve Services -- the Council of Ministers Held a Meeting -- The Government Spokesman's News Conference" in Budapest on 12 March; statements by Government Spokesman Banyasz in quotation marks]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Mentioning the smog alert in Western Europe in January, the MAGYAR NEMZET correspondent asked the government spokesman whether the government had a long-term program to halt the deterioration of the natural environment?

"In short, I would answer this question positively. Nowadays environmental protection is increasingly becoming a preventative activity.

"At its meeting in February 1987, the Scientific Policy Commission approved a medium-term program for environmental management research aimed at synthesizing the results achieved in the social, economic, biological, and technological areas, to help to improve the scientific foundation of environmental protection measures. [passage omitted]

In connection with the creation of a social program to protect the health of the population, the NEPSZAVA correspondent asked the government spokesman about the situation concerning mass sports activities.

[Passage omitted] "Mass sports and education for a healthy lifestyle is constantly on the agenda of the government. Last year's decision to work out an economic and social program aimed at preserving health has created the financial and economic background for mass sports activity. We hope that good use will be made of these new possibilities everywhere." [passage omitted]

The VASARNAPI HIREK [SUNDAY NEWS] correspondent asked Banyasz whether the measures to curb alcohol consumption had already made their effects felt?

"Unfortunately I have not received any statistical data on the subject, but I have received reports of certain favorable trends." [passage omitted]

MSZMP'S ACZEL ON DEMOCRACY'S ROLE IN SOCIALISM

PM181452 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 12 Mar 87 pp 48-49

[Interview with MSZMP Politburo Member Gyorgy Aczel by Nelson Marra; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Marra] We would like to hear your opinion, as a philosopher, party member, and current director of the Budapest Social Sciences Institute, of your country's evolution and of the communist party's active involvement in this evolution. How was the transition achieved from what you called the country of 3 million beggars to the Hungary of today?

[Aczel] The Hungarian People's Republic is one of the countries that had to rebuild from the depths of history around 1945. Following that date major contradictions emerged in the country with the elimination of a system of terror and bloodshed that had lasted 25 years. At that time the country was underpopulated. Hungary's losses in absolute terms were much greater than those of the United States and France in World War II. For instance, factories were dismantled and the means of production transferred to Germany. Furthermore, the agricultural system was entirely undeveloped, and since the majority of the population lived off agriculture, the majority of the population went hungry. Some very important years followed 1945.

[Marra] In what way?

[Aczel] For instance, building proceeded at a rapid rate, and furthermore the highest inflation rate that the country had ever endured was eliminated in a single year. It would take too long to list the many gains achieved following 1945.

[Marra] Was this positive process interrupted?

[Aczel] Yes, to some extent. Following 1948-49 there were some setbacks and a negative orientation. An uncaring leadership began to abuse the people's and the party's trust. In 1953, when this whole situation came to light, another stage of what we could call zigzagging began. The events of 1956 can be called by various persons but if we analyze them scientifically we must realize they were a major tragedy for the people, the party, and the country. Every issue had to be reappraised. What we can say, however, is that the past 30 years have been the most balanced period in Hungary's 500-year history. Although we of course have difficulties and problems, we can say that we are starting not from nothing but from a medium level to achieve a higher level. For instance, the economy must be regenerated to make it internationally competitive, but in order to achieve this, human beings must regenerate themselves too. We could say that we are now experiencing a totally new situation demanding major efforts from us at a time of major development -- major efforts and great unity on the party's part and unity among the people. I mean unity among all the collectives. It is basically a matter of maintaining our gains and continuing to develop.

[Marra] How is this development characterized?

[Aczel] To some extent it is a matter of changing according to the way that the contemporary world is changing. This is one of the most difficult tasks that history has set us to date, but I am sure that we will succeed although I realize we will have to make every possible effort to achieve this.

[Marra] I would like to hear from you, because of your own duties, what part intellectuals play in Hungary today.

[Aczel] First, I want to make it clear that intellectuals' role and function has changed in our country. What I mean is that this sector's composition has changed. We are no longer in an age when the intellectual was a mere academic of jurist divorced from real life. Now an intellectual can be -- and is -- a scientist, researcher, or economist who contributes to social development; somebody who lives not apart from but in close contact with the workers and is oriented toward the same objective. There is a new awareness on intellectual's part. Their capabilities have changed. Their criticisms come from within and are aimed at better social development. Therefore intellectuals' influence in our society can be said to have increased. But it is increasing not to the detriment of but together with the working class.

[Marra] What can you tell me about economic reforms, their achievements, and objectives?

[Aczel] The reform's objective is for people to regard the enterprise, factor, or cooperative where they work as their own. Apart from central planning, there is great autonomy, which we must increase in the future. Some degree of competition must also emerge between the factories, cooperatives, and enterprises, and it is the country that will emerge the winner from this competition, while at the same time people's own personal situation will also improve. This is basically a way of attaining the same level of development as the most advanced countries. At the same time the reform's objective is to make management more democratic and to ensure that this democracy helps to improve production efficiency, production efficiency reflected in democracy.

[Marra] Will democratization achieve all this?

[Aczel] Of course: We have already said that socialism must mean not less but more democracy. Not only for the sake of holding elections but as a factor in everyday life. We have been carrying out this democratic reform for the past 20 years and we must pursue it because it is the only way forward.

[Marra] Some analysts of Hungary are in fact wondering whether this increased scope for private and trade union activity, for instance, could not in the long term create greater social differences. What can you tell me about this?

[Aczel] This is incorrect. All the economic initiatives are designed to strengthen socialism. For instance, on one hand pay differentials must stimulate the workers while on the other hand we need a fairer tax system so that everyone shares in the state's responsibilities. This -- together with other solutions -- does not at all signify capitalism: On the contrary, it signifies socialism, a form of socialism that will stimulate individual initiative for the benefit of the collective and stimulate the collective for the benefit of the entire country. Socialism is not Dante's Paradise but a society in which a highly rationalized form of competition is conducted. [paragraph continues]

Capitalists sometimes say they fear for us because they basically would like socialism to suggest a somber society of poverty and shortages. Instead we aspire to a society that will become increasingly wealthy in both intellectual and economic terms. At the same time we want to protect people against unemployment and instability, since the right to work is a universal one. We are guaranteeing this for the future too -- not the protection of individual sectors but the protection of all citizens, the entire country. Many people are displeased that Hungary is developing this way.

CONSUMER SHORTAGES IN VILLAGES DISCUSSED

AU161035 Budpest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 3 Mar 87 p 4

[Interview with Jozsef Hartman, chairman of the National Council of Consumer Cooperatives, by Janos Cseh: "Let the Cooperative Sector Increase" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The events in villages today are no cause for rejoicing: Due to poor management causing constant losses, more and more nationalized trade enterprises are closing down their shops. This gap must be filled by consumer cooperatives in the sectors concerned, even if the businesses incur deficits. The fact is that cooperatives are obliged to their members and cannot refuse help to people who turn to them due to mere administrative decisions. Yet sooner or later the acceptance of such burdens -- due to more difficult operating conditions -- will incur a cost. This could weaken cooperative shops and would again make the village population suffer the consequences. [passage omitted]

Renewal is inevitable because problems are increasing and profitability is low. Therefore, cooperative shops and the savings and construction cooperatives must above all display more initiative and competition. This was also decided by participants at the most recent, 10th congress. On this occasion they also decided to modernize management and elected Jozsef Hartman chairman of the National Council of Consumer Cooperatives. [SZOVOSZ] He is president of the Ajka and Videke General Marketing Cooperative of Consumers, and the person with whom we had a discussion.

[Cseh] It will mean that practical problems will surface and this could positively influence the representation of interests. This change will not only affect the work of SZOVOSZ, but in 1988 will also involve a similar modernization in county agencies that represent different interests.

[Cseh] Why will you not change until 1988?

[Hartmann] In accordance with the unified principles we would like to make thorough decisions regarding personnel issues. Most of the county federation will have changed over to the new structure by the end of 1987. In some places retirement and other reasons justify the change only in 1988. [passage omitted]

The 3-year reconstruction program for small settlements was favorably received by villagers and conditions have considerably improved while choices have grown. However, in rural areas people can still see that many shops, restaurants, and establishments lack bricklayers, assemblers, and interior builders.

Half of the program has already been implemented, but some 2,000 shops still require reconstruction. Unfortunately, cooperatives have little money for development. This is why the 100 million forints in aid from the state have come in handy. Of course, the cooperative shops will contribute their share as well. Thus, at least 200 shops can be reconstructed in 1987. The situation is complicated by the fact that in many places the cooperatives are ahead of their time. They have appliances using running water but the area has no sewer system. In some places people even try to put this burden on the cooperatives, but I disagree with this. [passage omitted]

[Cseh] It is unfortunately still a rather frequent practice that village people must shop several times a day if they want to buy milk or bread. It is not possible to improve delivery.

Reconstruction Continues [subhead]

[Hartmann] It is as yet impossible to organize the fresh delivery of goods at all settlements by 0800 each day. In our area bread is delivered until 1100. No doubt we would need much more bread that stays fresh longer. No real improvement has taken place in this regard.

[Cseh] Catering in villages has improved considerably. Are you satisfied with the situation?

[Hartmann] A noteworthy change has occurred in this respect in the past 3-4 years. In many places the reconstruction of shops went along with the reconstruction of catering facilities. In many villages catering is at a higher level than in some towns. There are businesses with almost first-class quality, even though they operate under third-class conditions...

[Cseh] What is the cooperative movement's present priority?

[Hartmann] The cooperative movement is based on various foundations, and this is what we must utilize in the future. The joining of forces could play a great role in it.

Top Technology by Joining Forces [subhead]

[Cseh] In what areas would this be possible?

[Hartmann] In industrial activities for instance. The profit gained here could be used to support less profitable activities such as retail trade. The establishment of an efficient industrial enterprise with good facilities is very expensive today and it is beyond the capacity of cooperatives. Only modern technology can ensure the production of goods that are equally prized in Moscow, London, or Budapest. The success of the Skala chain stores is an example of such united efforts and of the advantages of good organization. [passage omitted]

HUNGARIAN DISSIDENT VIEWS SOVIET REFORMS

PM180918 Paris LE MATIN in French 10 Mar 87 p 9

[Interview with Hungarian dissident Janos Kis by Michel Toutmann -- date and place not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: Are Hungarians well informed about the "changes" in the Soviet Union?

Janos Kis: There is more information on the Soviet situation in Hungary than in the GDR or Czechoslovakia. But this does not prevent a degree of censorship. The press reported Sakharov's release in vague terms. Similarly, we had to await the report on the press conference given by Gerasimov, Soviet Foreign Ministry press spokesman, before we guessed that Soviet Jews were demonstrating and fighting police wearing civilian dress before Yosif Begun was released. Some sections of some of Gorbachev's speeches were also cut.

This attitude reflects a degree of caution in the Hungarian leadership about changes in the USSR, motivated by uncertainty about Gorbachev's chances and, above all, distrust of his methods, especially when he tries to mobilize the population against the bureaucracy. Of course, some of his reforms are inspired by the Hungarian model. But these were introduced here with caution and were spread over 20 years with the aim of preventing conflicts and neutralizing society.

LE MATIN: How is the Hungarian population reacting?

Janos Kis: Before Sakharov's release, there was almost complete indifference. Since then there has been growing interest among people interested in politics, and not just intellectuals. Sakharov's rehabilitation really had a positive impact. Even here the political prisoners from 1956 have long since been released but have never been completely rehabilitated. They cannot express their views in official meetings. This makes quite a difference! Unlike his predecessors, Gorbachev is becoming popular among Hungarians.

Positive Decisions [subhead]

LE MATIN: Do you think that Gorbachev wants the East Bloc countries to be more autonomous?

Janos Kis: His attitude is inconsistent. He ought to have a more tolerant attitude toward each country's internal development. "We must break with the USSR's past paternalism, each country must follow its own course," he said to party leaders from the CEMA countries this fall.

This is the theory. But, as leader of a declining economic empire which needs the resources of the East Bloc countries that also help channel Western technology to his country, he must also maintain order in CEMA.

At present I do not expect changes in economic relations. However, the "Soviet example" opens up prospects for all the East European peoples. There are positive decisions which are worth supporting: the establishment of a state ruled by law in some spheres, the decentralization of power. I say this despite my skepticism.

I am, therefore, optimistic. The fact that the USSR is going into a period of ferment will shake up the whole of Eastern Europe. This is already very visible in Poland. Jaruzelski is using the changes in Moscow to consolidate his power and remove rivals, but also to tentatively build bridges between himself and society. The dynamism of Gorbachev's reforms may strengthen those in Hungary who advocate making our own reforms more radical, thus weakening the "ultraconservatives" and mobilizing society.

LE MATIN: Do you see Gorbachev as a new Khrushchev?

Janos Kis: There is a fundamental difference. Khrushchev was convinced that the Soviet system was superior provided the worst faults of Stalinism were removed. He promised full communism for the eighties! Gorbachev, on the other hand, is aware of the depth of the crisis. He wants radical reforms, he even uses the word "revolutionary."

In my view the situation is now irreversible. This does not mean that reformism will succeed. But the crisis in the system is such that a Brezhnev-style consolidation is impossible. The alternative is this: either total or partial success for the reforms or all-out crisis. A period of instability is starting. Nobody knows when or how it will end. Nobody knows this in Moscow, or in Prague, Warsaw, or Budapest.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV ELECTRICITY AGREEMENT -- A Hungarian-Yugoslav electric energy agreement was signed in Pecs on 12 March between the Hungarian Electric Works Trust and its Yugoslav partner enterprise, Jugel. According to the agreement, the Hungarian enterprise agrees to forward electric energy to Yugoslav from a third country source using its electric energy network. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Mar 87 p 7 AU]

SOVIET PARTY DELEGATION VISITS -- A Soviet party workers delegation led by Vitaliy Sobolyev, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, visited Hungary from 9 to 14 March at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee. The delegation was received by MSZMP Politburo member Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, and Central Committee Secretary Istvan Horvath. Peter Varga, head of a department of the Central Committee, and Sandor Lakos, editor in charge of the party journal PARTELET, also met with the delegation. The Soviet guests met with several leaders of the MSZMP Central Committee, the PPF, and the Council Office of the Council of Ministers. The delegation studied the experiences gained by the MSZMP in further strengthening socialist democracy and in developing the activity of the people's representational bodies and mass organizations. The guests also paid a visit to Nograd County, where they acquainted themselves with life in the county and the activity of the party and state organizations there. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Mar 87 p 5 AU]

GOVERNMENT FREES 'PEACE AND FREEDOM' ACTIVISTS

LD181129 Hamburg DPA in German 1027 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw (DPA) -- Supporters of the Polish pacifist movement "Peace and Freedom," who were detained on Tuesday in Krakow and Wroclaw, were released today. The group's spokesman, Jacek Czaputowicz, confirmed in Warsaw that nine young people in Wroclaw who had demonstrated their solidarity with Marek Krukowski, a student expelled by the Medical Academy, have been freed.

They were questioned and three of them were beaten. In 1985 Marek Krukowski refused to take the military oath, which is obligatory for Polish medical students, and consequently banned from passing on to his next year of study. He had to discontinue his medical studies and is now taking biology. The "Peace and Freedom" group is opposed to the wording contained in the Polish military oath concerning loyalty to the alliance with the USSR.

Five young people have protested in front of a regional court in Krakow against fines imposed on them for demonstrating against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Their protest, during which they distributed around 1,000 leaflets according to Czaputowicz, lasted about 40 minutes. They were arrested and released 4 hours later.

SEJM SPRING DELIBERATIONS BEGIN IN WARSAW

Agenda Notes Activities

LD181107 Warsaw PAP in English 1021 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 18 -- A two-day meeting of the Polish Sejm, the first one in the spring session, began here today.

The agenda of the meeting provides, among others, for a government report on the lines and tasks of Polish foreign policy and on the international situation, NIK Supreme Board of Control report on the state of implementation of selected Sejm decisions, report on problems resulting from the activity and decisions of the constitutional tribunal, first reading of the deputies' draft law on social consultations and referendum, report on the activity of the socio-economic council at the Sejm of the 9th term and changes in the composition of Sejm committees.

The Sejm speaker greeted a French parliamentary delegation present at the meeting which is in Poland on a visit.

Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski presented a government report on the lines and tasks of Polish foreign policy and on the international situation.

Foreign Policy Discussed

LD182236 Warsaw PAP in English 2158 GMT 18 Mar 87

["Sejm Resolution on Poland's Foreign Policy (abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, March 18 -- The information provided by Polish foreign minister and the debate held by Sejm deputies have confirmed the willingness of the Polish state and nation to creatively participate in the changes that take place in the world, with priority being given to consolidating peace, building confidence measures and cooperation.

The Sejm (parliament) comes out in favour of Poland's dynamic share in shaping the international situation, especially on the European plane.

The Sejm accepts with recognition and full support the Soviet proposals aimed at ridding our globe of nuclear weapons by the end of this century. The initiatives and actions of CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev have become a powerful driving force in the disarmament talks and actions towards an improvement in the international relations.

The Sejm welcomed with particular interest and support the Soviet proposal to remove Soviet and American medium-range missiles from Europe. In this continent, this initiative creates a situation conducive to a new approach on the part of European states towards overcoming the existing divisions. Poland will be actively working for the cause of this initiative.

The Sejm approves the efforts and aims of Polish foreign policy in the sphere of disarmament, which lead to the creation of security conditions built on mutual understanding, confidence, and cooperation. The Sejm attaches great significance to the implementation of the Warsaw Treaty's proposals offered in the Budapest message. It considers progress in the CSCE process as promising and expects that the ongoing Vienna meeting of states-signatories of the CSCE Final Act will add fresh impulses to building the foundations of a collective security in Europe.

Poland's due position in the community of socialist countries has been restored. Poland is again becoming an important partner in the East-West dialogue.

The development of all-round relations with socialist states, especially the Soviet Union, continues to be our priority task on the international arena. This is associated with the need for further activities strengthening the Warsaw Treaty and developing the economic integration within the CMEA. Favourable conditions for a development in these relations are provided by the sweeping changes which are now taking place in the Soviet Union convergently with the processes of reforms and consolidation of socialist democracy in Poland. A top-rank issue is to take advantage of these conditions and fill the Polish-Soviet relations with new essence and forms of cooperation in all fields. We are going to look for new forms of cooperation with developing countries.

We are open to cooperation with Western countries. We treat the U.S. Government decision to lift the restrictions as satisfying the precondition of returning to the process of normalization of relations and we express the conviction that it will be real not formal in its character. Owing to the consistent policies of our state it became possible to enter a new stage of relations with Western countries.

Recognition of the territorial and political realities shaped after World War II and confirmed in the CSCE Final Act is the basis of peace in Europe. The Sejm comes out against the still lingering revisionist trends, particularly in the FRG.

Polish foreign policy is now facing new difficult tasks. These are connected with a growing importance of economic and technological factors in the international relations and with growing interdependence of countries, regardless of their systemic differences. The Sejm approves the conclusions formulated in the tasks of the Polish foreign policy. The national agreement has expanded in the recent period as far as questions of foreign policy are concerned.

The Sejm highly evaluates the contribution of the PUWP, the allied parties, the PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth), the trade unions, social organizations, and churches to the implementation of the foreign policy tasks.

The international activity of the Sejm, particularly noticeable in the recent period, creates a favourable atmosphere and extra impulses for expanding and enriching Poland's bilateral cooperation with other countries.

Parliaments should make increasing contribution to the animation and consolidation of the pan-European processes of detente and peaceful cooperation in the name of building a prosperous future for our continent.

The Sejm calls on Polish society to support Poland's moves on the international arena. A strong, stable, socialist Poland is a major factor in reinforcing the world peace.

NIK Report Presented

LD190928 Warsaw PAP in English 0043 GMT 19 Mar 87

["NIK's Chairman on Realization of Sejm Decisions (Highlights)" -- PAP headline; Supreme Chamber of Control report presented at 18 March Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] Warsaw, March 18 -- In the opinion of the Supreme Board of Control (NIK), the hitherto actions and the state of realization of the goals put down in the Sejm law on power management are still not fully in agreement with its assumptions.

One of the main reasons of not achieving the required improvement in power management is the insufficient effectiveness of economic stimuli which should induce people to a thrifty economic management.

The prices of energy producing materials, which are still considerably lower than world prices and costs of their extraction, also fail to induce people to use them in a rational way. Inspection controls carried out by NIK indicate the existence of considerable reserves in the rational usage of energy and fuels.

Time-lags in the power plants being built at the present moment threaten to create a power deficit, which in 1990 may even reach the level of 2-3 thousand megawatts. The beginning of operation in 1990 of the first 465 mw power unit in the nuclear power plant is unattainable.

NIK inspections confirm the existence of many irregularities in construction and investments. In the past several years only 65-71 percent of the planned investment projects have been handed over to operation.

Decisions aiming to discipline the investment process are still not respected. The inspection of 233 contracts signed last year for building-assembly jobs has shown that in 127 cases the value of the job carried out was only determined at an approximate level.

Beginning in 1982, NIK has systematically studied the implementation and functioning of the economic reform mechanisms. The results imply that the majority of the inspected units passively reacted to the shaping of costs and their growth. Many of the reasons for growing costs stem from subjective causes and the scale of the phenomenon does not undergo any significant improvement.

The current year will undoubtedly be a difficult one for the national economy. Attaining the envisaged level of economic growth is of extreme importance. Inspections have shown the existence of significant reserves of economic growth enabling the realization of the goals.

This information is critical in its greater part, it indicates the areas of negligence, the partial wastage of opportunities, the signs of waste in the activities of the economic units.

This criticism is subordinated to the need of intensifying efforts on all levels of management and it should induce people to do their best for the good of all citizens. This is a great problem of the particular responsibility of those occupying managerial posts.

USSR'S MASLYUKOV, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD190035 Warsaw PAP in English 2154 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 18 -- A Soviet economic delegation, headed by Yuriy Maslyukov, the vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, arrived here today at the invitation of Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

The goal of the visit is to discuss bilateral cooperation in many areas of the electro-engineering industry. The sides held talks today with the participation of Zbigniew Szalajda and Yuriy Maslyukov.

PARTY LEADERS TRAVEL TO BYDGOSZCZ VOIVODSHIP

Officials Visit Institutions

LD162232 Warsaw PAP in English 2200 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 16 -- Members of the party leadership with First Secretary of the PUWP CC Wojciech Jaruzelski left today for the Bydgoszcz Voivodship where they visited numerous production plants and institutions. In direct talks with workers they familiarized themselves with the most important problems of the working people and heard their opinions on social issues and political and economic problems of their work establishments, their region and the country as a whole.

The party officials were present at meetings of basic party organizations and took part in discussions attended also by workers with no party affiliation. The discussants assessed the hitherto implementation of the 10th PUWP CC Congress resolution and exchanged opinions on the Political Bureau guidelines in advance of the 4th plenary meeting of the Central Committee, to discuss consolidation of the role of basic party organizations.

The PUWP organizations in the Bydgoszcz Voivodship today has nearly 80 thousand members and candidates.

PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski visited the "Unitra-Eltra" radio factory in Bydgoszcz.

Later in the evening, the Political Bureau members met with officials of the party voivodship committee in Bydgoszcz.

Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Marian Wozniak talked to workers at the "Organika-Zachem" chemical plant while political Bureau Alternate Member and PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek visited the Lojewo farm of the Kobylniki-Piaski complex. Political Bureau Member and CC Secretary Jozef Baryla took part in a meeting of the basic party organization at the "Romet" bicycle factory and Political Bureau Member and Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski participated in a meeting of the basic party organization at the chemical plant in Inowroclaw.

Political Bureau Member and Chairman of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Union OPZZ Alfred Miodowicz visited workers at the rolling stock repair factory in Bydgoszcz. PUWP CC Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek participated in a meeting of the basic party organization at the "Elektromontaz" works. Political Bureau Member and Internal Affairs Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak met with activists of the Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in Bydgoszcz.

Political Bureau Alternate Member and First Secrtary of the PUWP Warsaw Committee Janusz Kubasiewicz attended a meeting of the basic party organization at the "Irena" glassworks in Inowroclaw and Political Bureau Member and National Defence Minister Florian Siwicki participated in a party meeting at the military aircraft plant.

Political Bureau Member and Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski visited the "Kujawy" cement-lime complex in Bielawy. Political Bureau Member and Chairman of the PUWP Central Audit-Control Commission Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak visited the railway centre in Bydgoszcz, while Alternate Member of the Political Bureau Gabriela Rembisz went to the "Mostostal" steel elements factory in Chojnice.

Political Bureau Member and PUWP CC Secretary Jan Glowczyk attended a party meeting at the cellulose and paper factory in Swiecie. Political Bureau Member Zofia Stepien took part in a basic party organization meeting at the "Spolem" food co-operative in Bydgoszcz and PUWP CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski visited the soda factory in Janikow where he is member of the basic party organization.

Political Bureau Member and Senior Foreman in the "Rydultowy" colliery Zybmunt Muranski visited the "Zefam" machinery and equipment factory in Zminsk and PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Cyprynia, went to the "Agromet-Infama" farming machinery factory in Mogilno.

Political Bureau Member and CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski visited the agricultural academy in Bydgoszcz.

Jaruzelski Tours Radio Factory

LD170920 Warsaw PAP in English 2310 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 16 -- Directions and ways of securing economic progress, improving the efficiency of production, modernization of Polish industrial output, as well as the role and tasks of party organizations and every party member in the social, political, and economic life of this country were the main topics discussed by PUWP CC first secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski who visited the crew of the "Unitra-Eltra" radio factory in Bydgoszcz today. Products turned out by this factory are increasingly often sold to foreign customers, mainly in Western countries.

The PUWP leader was told that in view of the economic reform, the factory put special stress on linking labour productivity with pay incrases and that its assembly section had switched to a team work system which compels to quality work and where earnings are calculated for individual team members only after their produce has passed the quality control.

The factory executives added, however, that demands of equal pay were a frequent phenomenon, and Wojciech Jaruzelski said for his part that people should be shown that technological progress must pay to those who are introducing it. In the case of the "Unitra-Eltra," exports are the main motivation for innovations. The present export-promoting mechanisms are favourable. The "Unitra-Eltra" workers last year shared an export bonus of 36 million zlotys and the factory pays a reduced income tax owing to its growing exports.

Moreover, the factory has purchased precise and efficient equipment abroad on foreign currencies earned from exports.

"Unitra-Eltra" increased its last year's output by 19 percent against 1985, exports by one-fourth, with sales to hard currency markets growing by one-third. Its labour productivity was 16 percent higher.

Topics referred to in conversations at workstands were also discussed during an open meeting of the basic party organization No. 21.

Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke at the close of the meeting. He said that the reason why basic party links are in the centre of attention is that they are the foundation of the PUWP, they determine its condition and effectiveness of its activities. Some of the issues you mentioned are known to the party leadership, some of them sharpen its perception of the reality, and there are also issues that we have overlooked. This obliges us to consider them thoroughly, Jaruzelski said.

While answering questions, Wojciech Jaruzelski informed the workers about the meetings of the consultative economic council and the commission for economic reform, planned for the coming days, and devoted to the reform's second stage. He also drew attention to the fact that reaching the monetary-market equilibrium was the condition of the reform's success.

Wozniak Views Politburo Work

LD181856 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2140 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Interview with Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, by unidentified reporter in Bydgoszcz on 17 March; broadcast on the "Comment" program -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen and welcome at this rather late hour. I invite you to a review of the day's events. The most important include the work of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, which, at a meeting in Bydgoszcz, assessed the implementation of the resolution of the third Central Committee plenum and acquainted itself with the work aimed at introducing the economic reforms' second stage. The state of preparations for the fourth Central Committee plenum, which will be devoted to the work of basic party organizations, was discussed. These problems were examined, taking into account the opinions proposals and recommendations by workers to party leadership representatives (?in Bydgoszcz Voivodship plants).

[Unidentified reporter] (?What is) your assessment of these 2 days of very hard work?

[Wozniak] First of all, I would like to say that the Politburo's 2-day stay in Bydgoszcz stems from the activities linked to maintaining constant touch between political leaders and basic party organizations, with workers and with milieux, in which, in fact, Poland's fate is decided, as our future is determined above all where production takes place. Moreover, it must be said that the program was immense. Yesterday, we took part in meetings of basic party organizations, in 21 organizations; that is, 19 production plants and 2 institutions; the weight of information and other matters was tremendous. We were in contact with the most heated worker reaction, mostly to everything surrounding them and which they come across every day, from problems of [word indistinct] workplaces onward. Emphasis was placed on production problems, supplies of raw materials and problems organizing the production process.

(?We also met with) criticism of many matters [word indistinct] that I would say are resolved by the political center's decisions. So, this load of information is enormous. The conversations were very businesslike and hard-hitting, but marked by concern about the economy's future and Poland's future because we have two immense [words indistinct]. Today is almost over. It has been an attempt to sum up and to formulate our position on the issues that were the subject of (?deliberation). Here, I would particularly like to stress: We are settling very detailed accounts with the third Central Committee plenum, which -- as you know -- was devoted primarily to economic problems, and to the (?acceleration) of tasks activated by voivodship party organizations and factories. On the other hand, we have a kind of consultation before the fourth plenum, whose main task is to answer the question: Because a level of activity greater than that currently seen is needed to activate economic and developmental tasks, how do we want to activate the party?

We came across very varied, often very controversial views on many important issues.

For instance: Why is the reform associated in peoples' minds merely with prices? Why is the reform going so slowly? I would like to stress two issues here. In a sense, the pace of the reform depends on the speed of progress in enterprises. This is where the issue of the reform's speed is being resolved. On the other hand, the center must create regulatory conditions or mechanisms that prevent all the goods enterprises produce from being wasted by a bad system of management or bad mechanisms.

I want to stress again: The tempo of the reform depends on enterprises. Why? Because it is easy to raise demands. If the majority of enterprises do not implement them, then this will burst [as heard]; this is why I would like to stress here a number of enterprises that have superb results in certain areas, including Kabel, Zachem, and the Unitra enterprises. In 1 year the level of costs in Zachem was reduced by 6 percent. Many enterprises conserving raw materials have received enormous benefits, but even more by saving energy. This is the most important thing: We can boast about them for this and we can proclaim it far and wide.

At the same time it is necessary to alert people to the fact that the economic education situation is bad and this proves that we must program this education better from the center and speak more intelligently using more straightforward language. Many workers tell us: Speak about the reform, but in language we can understand. After all, we are the ones who are producing. It seems that this must be decisively improved. Matters like prices should be clarified at the same time. We complain about people [words indistinct]. Food is expensive relative to industry [as heard],because, in addition to successive adjustment, industrial costs are falling too slowly; industrial costs should fall more quickly than food costs. A second matter is that they are too high altogether because costs are too high. As for these costs, too many people are employed unnecessarily; there is too much bureaucracy, work productivity is too low, bad organization, too few work brigades, and so on.

Here I want to synthesize this into a sort of overall analysis of the matter. This meeting, and the severity of that discussion, confirmed for us -- the political leadership -- the conviction that the state's reform, and economy's acceleration through difficult decisions, is the only solution we can implement. It is the solution we have decided on and which we should even more decisively accelerate.

I would like to mention the Review Commission we are preparing in the area of reforming the center, improving the center's efficiency, the liquidation of unnecessary organizational units, unnecessary posts, an excess of managerial posts. But here we go over to the job review [atestacja]. Here, everything depends on enterprises. There should be forces in enterprises that will examine their own bureaucracy, and their own excess numbers of people. Then we will have the full quota of health service personnel. In sum, it can now be said: Reform even more quickly and organize better.

POLITBURO SURVEYS IDEOLOGY, SOVIET PROPOSALS

AU101551 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- On 3 March the PZPR Politburo discussed the basic issues of the party's ideological work in implementing the 10th congress resolution. The Politburo noted that, following the precongress discussion last year, the consolidation of the party is continuing. Maintaining this trend depends to a large extent on extensively propagating the contents of the party program, which is a document of basic significance. The party program is the basis of activities, and the implementation of its assumptions constitutes a measure of party responsibility. The propagation of the program should be continued within the framework of the modified system of party training and lectures and should be promoted by planned long-term activities of the press, radio, and television as well as educational and child care institutions.

Some of the ideological program's tasks include: providing an in-depth, class-oriented interpretation of social processes, including the process of accord and struggle; inspiring and supporting positive changes in political, social, and economic life; and predicting conditions and dangers of development. The Politburo stressed the importance of public awareness in accelerating solutions to economic and social problems. Ideological work should: be helpful in ensuring the correct understanding of basic domestic and international issues; point out the way to more fully utilize the potentials of the socialist system; strengthen the social and moral motivation for people's militancy; support initiative and courage in addressing complicated problems; increase the economy's efficiency and ability to meet social needs; and boost the state's capacity for participating in worldwide competition.

The basic norm of party activities should be concern for the people, for their great and small problems, and for ensuring one's sense of security, justice, and equality vis-a-vis the laws.

At present, the ideological front's primary tasks are: to analyze the social determining factors in the second stage of the economic reform; to indicate premises for its effective implementation; and to promote society's economic education.

Acceleration should be aided by party efforts: to introduce the brigade system of work more quickly and nationwide; to improve existing organizational structures; and to honestly carry out the certification of jobs.

The development and intensification of democracy calls for discussions, research, and penetrating analyses of the new features and potentials of the socialist political system. People's power, consultations, referendums and public opinion polls should be supported by extensive ideological activities and by clear and comprehensive information on the motives of adopted decisions. In particular, militant civil attitudes should be fostered and obsolete habits and customs which hinder development, should be overcome.

Party members, especially party aktivs, should know the letter and spirit of the basic documents and programmatic materials; this is why party cells should pay special attention to the effective propagation of these documents and materials.

The changes in the socialist countries, especially the process of transformation and acceleration in the USSR, calls for penetrating analyses and for drawing conclusions for party work.

The Politburo stressed the importance of the theoretical issues of party work and the role of Marxist social sciences. The Central Committee departments will prepare various ideological and theoretical undertakings with the help of the Academy of Social Sciences and with the necessary participation of the Polish Academy of Sciences and some other universities and social organizations. The Third All-Poland Ideological-Theoretical Party Conferences will tally these undertakings before the national delegates' conference. The conference's main thrusts should be a comprehensive analysis of causative forces, the acceleration of socioeconomic development and socialist renewal, and the removal of barriers to the necessary changes.

Ideological militancy shows itself in lively, creative, and genuine discussions and disputes at the PRON forum and various organizations, with participation of nonparty people professing differing views and world outlooks.

Both the party's political campaigns and individual meetings, sessions, and conferences must be more "provocative" in posing problems and in condenming misdeeds. Criticism must not be anonymous and "general"; if criticism does not mention a specific person and does not indicate who has failed to discharge his duties, its shadow falls on those who work honestly.

The Politburo raised the issue of tightening one's responsibility for adopted resolutions and accounting for their implementation. The fact that "new" decisions are made even if resolutions and directives, which are still valid, were adopted on the same subjects not so long before, shows a lack of discipline in implementing these resolutions and directives. This state of affairs must be radically changed.

Efforts to harmoniously combine educational, information, and propaganda activities with the practice of social life, the knowledge and understanding of the facts, and the working people's participation in solving the problems of the country and individual communities, is important to fostering public awarenss.

Public opinion is a sensitive indicator of the correctness of ideological work. The degree of influence depends on a close relationship between ideological work and the true problems and experience of the working people and by efforts to free this work from excessive bureaucratism and schematism and to improve its style and language. The Politburo noted the objective need to make the forms of [ideological] work more attractive and to skillfully utilize the modern mass media. This should not lower the importance of party members' direct impact on their communities and the role of personal example, ethical attitudes, leadership in job performance, social commitment, and ability to appraise phenomena in an honestly critical manner.

Ideological work among young people should be conducted with particular skill and patience. While explaining the principles and ideological aims of our system, it is necessary to search for formulas the young generation can understand and interpret. It is also necessary to indicate to young people the more extensive opportunities for satisfying their personal aspirations and for playing their alloted role in the people's life and that of the country. [paragraph continues]

Extensive knowledge, improvements in occupational skills and in personality traits, moral sensitivity, civic courage, and criticism must occupy a special place in the system of values handed over to young people. It is to these qualities that young people should owe their success.

The Politburo decided to devote the fifth Central Committee plenum, which will be held in the second half of 1987, to issues of ideological militancy. The plenum will address the most important issues of ideological and propaganda work. The Politburo recommends that preparatory work should focus on the following tasks:

-- to intensify -- in close reference to practice -- the evaluations of the basic problems of the present stage of socialist construction in Poland and the theoretical interpretation of new social phenomena and processes;

-- to define tasks connected with fostering party militancy and with strengthening the party's identity;

-- to survey more closely the condition and changes of public awareness and its impact on socioeconomic development;

-- to improve the performance of the party's ideological and propaganda front and its theoretical and organizational base.

The Politburo adopted the plan for preparing the fifth plenum, especially the plan for consulting the workers class, scientists, educators, creative people, young people, and ideological front functionaries. The Politburo examined and adopted "The Principles of Celebrating Holidays and Major Historical Anniversaries." The leading motif of this document is to stress national, patriotic, revolutionary, and class events and to recall the progressive streams in our history. The realization of the program for education in history should help expand the platform of agreement among the present generations of Poles.

The Politburo recommended that special significance should be bestowed on the following upcoming events: the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, the 70th anniversary of Poland's regaining its independence in 1918, the 40th anniversary of the unification of the Polish workers movement, the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, and the 200th anniversary of the 3 May Constitution.

The Politburo voiced its satisfaction with and full support for the proposal put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo to conclude an agreement on the complete elimination of American and Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe. This proposal is fully compatible with Poland's activities in favor of international detente. Its work seeks to attain the most extensive curbs on and reductions in armaments and to push the present approximate balance of forces in Europe to an ever lower level.

PAP REPORTS TRADE UNION, GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS

LD190957 Warsaw PAP in English 0124 GMT 19 Mar 87

["Statements of Trade Unions and Government" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, March 18/19 -- As we have already reported, members of the Executive Committee of the OPZZ (All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions), chairmen of the national trade union organizations, and chairmen of the provincial trade union alliances held a conference on March 17th, attended by government representatives, at which they discussed the implementation of the government policy on prices and incomes, following out of the central annual plan for 1987.

The trade union executives passed a statement on the government policy on prices and incomes in 1987. Below are excerpts from this statement and the government's statement.

Trade Union's Statement [subhead]

Having learned the government's planned pricing policy in 1987 we state that:

1. This would be yet another price rise of that size and involving a wide range of goods, introduced by the government in the recent years.

2. None of the previous price rises has brought about the expected permanent effects in the form of curbing inflation, rationalizing the economy, balancing the market, but added to the systematical deterioration of the nation's living standards.

3. The government-proposed scope and scale of the price hikes is unacceptable to working people and therefore we want it revised.

4. The Congress of Polish Reborn Trade Unions indicated the necessity of making revolutionary and radical changes in the economy so as to release the working people's full support for the socio-economic policy. The present economic policy fails to release certain possibilities of our economy, reduces the feeling of economic security in society, and jeopardizes the morale and virtue of work.

We state that:

1. We will undertake actions to prevent the shrinking of society's real incomes.

2. We come out against the government policy on prices and incomes, which is tuned for constantly rising prices on basic food products, services, and mass consumption goods. This policy in fact strengthens inflation and economic imbalance, shifts the costs of waste, poor organization of work, and protection of outdated production structures on the working people, and it causes a decline in the living standards of a growing number of worker groups that genuinely step up their productive effort, leads to the impoverishment of the lowest-earning groups and favours the growth of undeserved fortunes in the groups that prey on the imbalance and inflation.

3. The main road to achieving the market balance must include higher supplies for the market and a pro-market restructuring of the economy. In connection with the above, we strongly protest against reaching the market balance by means of price hikes and freezing, or even cutting the real wages, which is mainly at the expense of people employed in the socialized economy. The increase in food prices has been decisively higher in the recent years and it largely differs from the rises in world prices on food as compared with both, the socialist and capitalist countries.

4. We do not agree with another, so drastic an increase of prices, especially on food, and municipal services like the supplies of electricity, gas, coal, and heating, hot water, etc.

We demand:

1. Stopping the race of prices and wages and changing the related policy pursued by the government.

2. Stopping the constant increase of production costs, including the basic consumer goods, especially food, and their retail prices.

3. Maintaining subsidies on the basic food products, consumer goods, and mass consumption services to cushion the growth of their retail prices.

4. Carrying out, in future, a discussion over price-fixing, including a discussion on the central annual plan because these documents should be fully coherent.

5. A government information [as received] submitted every quarter of the year and concerning the actual prices and earnings in the socialized economic units.

6. Consultations with trade unions on the policy on subsidies, especially as far as the basic consumer goods and services are concerned.

7. We demand additional protective measures.

We demand that resolutions and stands presented by CPZZ, which express opinions of all the working people be examined in full seriousness, that they be taken account of and respected in the decision-making on the part of the central authorities.

If the postulates contained in this statement are not fulfilled, OPZZ will support all the moves concordant with the law on trade unions adopted by factory and all-Poland trade unions organizations.

The Government's Statement [subhead]

The Government's Press Office declares that the government will thoroughly examine the statement issued at the trade unions' debate March 17 and will answer to postulates forwarded by the authorities of the trade unions.

The press office has been empowered to point out that the stand of the OPZZ Executive Committee and heads of the main links of the labour movement fails to provide a sufficiently thorough assessment of the economic situation, and that it incorrectly presents the government's policy.

In response to the main points of the trade unions document it is being stated that:

1. Subsequent, annual price rises are accompanied by rising wages and social benefits which have been exceeding price hikes for the last three years. The average rise of wages surpasses the increase of labour productivity. In this situation, without a change of prices, the shops would be empty.

2. The government has been limiting the scope of all hitherto price hikes against the rules of economy, following the social consultations including those with the trade unions. Hence, no price rise has led to a full balance of the market and a stop to the inflation. However, the increase of the goods supply, supported by the introduced price hikes, brings a constant progress in the process of balancing the market.

It is not true that the living standard of society is gradually deteriorating. Since 1983, the average income of employees, retirement and disability pensions has been on the rise, and so did the consumption and supply of household consumer goods. However, the improvement of the living standard was not shared by everybody, some gained more, others less, and there are people who lost for various reasons.

In the years 1982-1986 the government protected society's living standard at the cost of development and modernization of the economy. This was being done in unfavorable conditions. After 1980 the working time has been considerably shorter. The high population growth required respectively higher outlays. The Western restrictions caused many-million losses, hampered the cooperation with foreign countries and debt repayment.

The protection of society's living standard will continue to be an unshakable principle of the socio-economic policy this year and in the years to come. However, at present, ever greater part of the national income is being assigned for gradual modernization of the economy.

The level of inflation is going down, though too slow. In 1982 inflation totalled over 100 per cent, in 1986 some 18 per cent and the plans for this year envisage a 14-per cent price rise (excluding spirits and cigarettes).

Rationalization of the economy is progressing. The 2nd stage of the reform will deepen and accelerate those transformations.

3. The central annual plan for 1987 determined the scope of price hikes. At the same time, the government envisaged the rise of wages in the same scale which means that real wages will not fall.

The trade unions consulted both the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan (CPR) and the draft of the plan in the part concerning the pricing policy, wages and the working and living conditions. The present proposals are a consequence of the assumptions presented at the time by the government, which the Sejm approved, adopting at the same time the 1987 budget which is closely linked to the CPR.

The government turns to the trade union movement for an active, consistent and more tangible support for the reforms and efforts aimed at releasing the full potential of our economy.

The Government Press Office was also authorized to state that:

1. All of the government's actions which are necessary for the reforming of the economy are accompanied by the protection of the materially worse-off part of society: disability and retirement pensioners, families with many children, and helpless people, those tried by fate.

The government, motivated by the decisions of the 10th PUWP Congress, will continue this policy. However, people who work badly, inefficiently, cannot count on this protection.

2. The government does not protect backward structures and ineffective economic units. This is where it encounters difficulties.

3. The government shares the trade unions' view that an increase of supply is of basic importance for reaching a market equilibrium. This is conditional on the increase of labour productivity, technological progress, better quality of production and thrifty forms of management The bigger the productive, innovative and savings-oriented effort of workers, the smaller the necessity of price increases, and hence inflation, will be.

Food prices after 1982 do not grow faster than wages. They also do not increase more than the prices of other articles and services. In 1982 they grew by 23 percent. Thus they grew less than the prices of industrial goods, despite the fact that the reciprocal process would be more rational i.e. the relative cheapening of industrial articles so as to modernize the structure of family expenditures.

4. The excessive use of coal, gas, and electric energy constitutes a barrier to the development of the country. The increase of coal production would require huge, very costly investments. Meanwhile coal, and therefore electric and themal energy, are sold at prices below production costs and way below world prices. The cost of extracting a tonne of lump coal twice exceeds its retail price. Subsidies on coal prices reached the level of 320 billion zlotys.

If production is to grow and the basic needs of the society are to be satisfied it is necessary to counteract the waste of energy and its carriers with economic means, and not as hitherto has been the case by meeting the extra charges through significant subsidies from the national budget.

The expression of concern for the standard of living of the working people constitutes an obvious right and duty of the union movement. Despite economic difficulties, made worse by the deep-felt losses caused by the severe winter, the government is determined to meet half-way the postulates put forward by the OPZZ leadership, especially those postulates which serve the maintenance of the living standard of those working people who find themselves in the worst financial situation. The government, in full seriousness and in deep concern will carry out an analysis of the unions' postulates, approaching them in a constructive way and with the maximun good will.

The government will determine which union postulates it can positively answer without unbalancing the economic equilibrium, especially the market's and without disturbing the dynamics of reforms and economics transformations. Their success will decide about society's standard of living, about the further development of the country, the increase of rationality of the mechanisms of the Polish economy is also a condition strengthening our credibility in the eyes of foreign partners, among others, in international financial organizations with which we are undertaking cooperation.

The government views the trade union movement as a valuable and indispensable ally of reforms.

PAPER CARRIES 10 MORE URBAN NEWS CONFERENCE

AU181433 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Mar 87 pp 4, 5

["Transcript" of news conference for Polish and foreign journalists given by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 10 March]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Marek Kassa, Polish radio: Minister, I would like to ask if it is true that Poland wishes to open a consulate in Lvov?

Urban: Yes, it is true that a Polish Consulate will shortly open in Lvov. It will be a consular office, the status of which is still being worked out. In any case, it will be a branch of the Polish Consulate General in Kiev. But what is important is that Lvov will have a consul working in a consular office. The Polish consul will start work in Lvov soon. This is one instance of the expansion of Polish-Soviet contacts in all areas of relations. [passage omitted]

Kevin Ruane, BBC: Minister, 2 weeks ago you spoke about those who had benefited from the amnesty and you mentioned that they can obtain work commensurate with their skills and qualifications. You said that the Security Service has no position at all on this question and it is not interfering in the matter. Since then I have received visits from quite a number of Gdansk workers who say this is false. They say 10 former political prisoners tried to return to work at the Gdansk port but their re-employment requests were denied. An appeal signed by 1,200 people was issued but it prompted no reply. Meanwhile, the persons who collected the appeal's signatures were fired. One of those fired applied to the courts for reinstatement. This application was rejected on the grounds that its decision was based on the position adopted by the appropriate militia organs. In view of this, I would simply like to know whom I should believe and what the actual position is. Could you comment on this?

Urban: Had you kindly listened carefully to what I had to say on the matter, you would have no such doubts. I said, and I repeat, that all persons released under the amnesty will receive work, that is, they will be able to obtain work should they so desire. They will receive work appropriate to their skills, qualifications, and previous occupational status. However, I clearly qualified this by saying it does not mean they will necessarily obtain work at their previous places of employment.This is because, as with any employee, it is up to the management of a given enterprise to decide whether it wants to finalize an employment contract. I do not know anything about any appeal. I think employment matters are best resolved on an individual rather than a collective basis. Nor I am familiar with the court verdict you mentioned, but even if I were familiar with it I would not comment on it, as the courts know what they are doing and are separate from the state administration I represent.

Incidentally, I would like to use this opportunity to express my surprise at what you broadcast on British radio about the people arrested for firing a tear gas grenade launcher in Krakow: "It is believed that was done to cause confusion during an official May Day parade." Why else should a grenade laucher be used? There is also no reason to express uncertainty about the cause of the Gdansk fires. I showed photographic evidence in this very hall. Doormats were set on fire, but what is set on fire is one thing and the consequences of doing so are another thing. Half a city can go up in flames although no more than a candle is lit. I do not know if you would be inclined to trivialize such matters if you or your children happened to find themselves in an apartment that was ablaze. [passage omitted]

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: Minister, I am curious to know whether you thought it somewhat embarrassing that an increase in the price of rice was announced the very day the Chinese foreign minister arrived in Poland, but I have another question. The Polish Government wishes to attract Western credits and investment, it wants to attract Western investment in the form of joint ventures and Polonia firms. However, the current situation is such that Polish regulations in this area are far less favorable than, for example, the regulations recently introduced in the Soviet Union. To provide but one example, in the case of Polonia firms, taxes here in Poland amount to as much as 80 percent of profits, in the Soviet Union the figure is only 30 percent.

It seems clear that under these circumstances investors, potential Western investors who are interested in the socialist market will aim for the enormous Soviet market. Thus, my question is: Is the government not considering introducing changes to the regulations concerning Polonia firms and joint ventures currently in force with the aim of making them more attractive?

Urban: It is difficult for me not to agree with you that it was rather unfortunate that the announcement of the increase in the price of rice happened to coincide with the Chinese foreign minister's arrival. But seriously, you cite the example of Polonia firms. Although their activities are useful, Polonia firms, nevertheless, differ from joint ventures. Polonia firms do not represent a very large input of capital in the form of foreign currency. It is more accurate to say these firms benefit from gaps in the Polish domestic market. At first -- for the first 2 years -- these firms were subjected to zero taxation but taxation rose as these firms, or at least some of them, reaped enormous profits stemming from the exceptionally favorable conditions under which they operated. These favorable conditions were not due to their efforts but to the fact they began operating at a time when there were enormous shortages and gaps in the Polish market. Thus, they have had to and they have to share an appropriate proportion of these extraordinary profits with the state.

I am unable to compare Polish regulations with Soviet ones. You are comparing taxation on Polonia firms, but they operate under different conditions. I do not think we need to fear Soviet competition. I think the Western business world should find the possibility of establishing joint ventures in the Soviet Union and in Poland equally attractive and interesting. Of course, I do not exclude the possibility that Poland may alter the general preconditions for joint enterprises if it emerges during the course of the negotiations we are holding that both sides, that is, the candidates for cooperation and Poland, would find modified conditions advantageous. We are open-minded about this. We will see what happens. [passage omitted]

CEAUSESCU CONTINUES ON 'GOODWILL' VISIT TO NEPAL

Visits Kathmandu Museum

AU180905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1053 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Kathmandu (AGERPRES) 17/3/1987 -- On March 17 President Nicolae Ceausescu, Mme Elena Ceausescu, together with Valentin Ceausescu, visited the "Nahuman Dhoka" compound of palaces and buildings, now a museum, that shelters numerous exhibits of great historical and artistic importance.

The distinguished guests were greated by Keshar Bahadur Bista, minister of state for education and culture, and by the general director of the department of archaeology.

The Romanian people's messengers appreciated the efforts made by the Nepalese authorities and scientists for the protection of the national cultural patrimony.

Concludes Trip

AU180909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0847 GMT 18 March 87

[Text] Kathmandu, AGERPRES, 18/3/1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu concluded on March 18 their three-day official goodwill visit to the Kingdom of Nepal, as guests of King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah.

The new Romanian-Nepalese summit has opened large prospects to the collaboration between the two countries bilaterally and worldwide.

CEAUSESCU GIVES TOAST AT DINNER IN DHAKA

AU181017 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

["Toast given by President Nicolae Ceausescu" at official dinner in his honor hosted by Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad in Dhaka on 12 March]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, esteemed Mrs Ershad, ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of myself and my wife, I want to express warm thanks for the invitation to visit your beautiful country and for the friendly welcome we received. I take particular pleasure in using this opportunity to convey our cordial greetings, and best wishes to you, Mr President, to Mr Ershad, and to all people in the Republic of Bangladesh.

The visit we are paying to your country is an expression of the positive relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples, and demonstrates our common desire to continue to develop these relations on various levels. We are glad to become acquainted with some of the achievements attained by your people as they pursue an independent form of socioeconomic development, and to examine together, Mr President, the ways and means to expand and intensify our bilateral relations. I am confident that our visit and the talks we have begun, as well as the understandings we will reach, will give a fresh impetus to mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries.

The Romanian people are engaged with all their strength in implementing comprehensive plans and development programs, programs which ensure further progress toward increasing our country's economic and social potential and building the comprehensively developed socialist society. Aware that the implementation of these important programs -- even the progress of all nations -- can be guaranteed only under peaceful conditions we actively militate for a policy safeguarding peace, cooperation, and security throughout the world.

The international situation continues to be very serious and complex. The arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, is intensifying; conflicts in various parts of the world continue to increase; the gap between rich and poor countries constantly widens as a result of the world economic crisis and colonialist and imperialist policy. All these heighten tension and mistrust in the international arena and the danger of a world war, a war that would inevitably become a nuclear catastrophe that would destroy the very conditions for life on our planet.

One can say with good reason that the basic problem of our time is safeguarding peace, halting the arms race, and proceeding to tangible disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament measures. More than ever it is necessary for all countries and peoples to unite their efforts and work together to halt the dangerous trends in current events and to help assert the policy of disarmament, cooperation, and peace.

Romania firmly speaks out and struggles for the achievement of a comprehensive step-by-step disarmament program aimed at eliminating all nuclear weapons by the end of this century and substantially reducing conventional weapons. In accordance with the principles of its consistent policy of solving nuclear disarmament problem in stages, our country hails and supports the Soviet Union's proposals regarding a separate approach to the problem of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. We expect the United States to come up with an appropriate response, so that an accord on eliminating intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe will be reached as soon as possible; this is the first step toward eliminating all nuclear weapons from this continent and the total elimination of all nuclear arsenals throughout the world.

In the interest of safeguarding peace and protecting the peoples' lives, such words must be followed by concrete deeds and actions. Arising from its responsibility toward its own people -- but also from the cause of world peace -- at the beginning of 1986 Romania proceeded to a unilateral 5-percent cut in weapons, troops, and military expenditures following a national referendum. Romania has called upon all states and peoples, primarily those in Europe where the largest amount of weapons and military troops are located, to enact concrete disarmament measures. By reducing weapons and cutting military spending, huge material and financial resources would be made available to help resolve the socioeconomic problems of each country and, in particular, to support developing countries' efforts toward progress.

Our country consistently struggles for the renunciation of the use or threat of force in international relations. Conflicts and cases of tension in various parts of the world should be resolved solely by peaceful means and negotiations. We believe it is necessary to organize a UN-sponsored international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all states [as published] concerned, including the PLO and Israel.

We also believe that everything must be done to stop the war between Iran and Iraq as soon as possible, and to peacefully resolve the problems between the two countries.

Taking into consideration the difficult economic situation of the developing countries and the serious economic problems confronting the present-day world in general, Romania speaks out against underdevelopment, and actively struggles to eliminate it by establishing a new economic order. This order will create the necessary conditions for a rapid increase in progress of all states, primarily those lagging behind, and promote the smooth and balanced development of the world economy. For this purpose we believe it is necessary to organize an international conference within the UN framework, attended on an equal footing by both the developing and the developed countries, to achieve the accords that will permit the global solution of the problems of underdevelopment, including the growing problem of foreign debts, and to establish a new economic order and new relations based on full equality and equity among all states of the world.

The just and lasting solution of the great problems of our time requires an active and equal participation in international activity on the part of all states, irrespective of size and social system. The participation by small and medium-sized countries, the developing and nonaligned countries that make up the majority in the world and are directly interested in a policy of peace, cooperation, and free and independent development is especially necessary. Romania attaches great importance to enhancing the role and actions of the nonaligned countries in resolving current major problems and in the struggle for progress and peace throughout the world.

We believe that everything should be done to enhance the role of the United Nations and of other international organizations with the participation of all states and peoples in democratically resolving the complicated problems of today's world.

We believe that interstate relations should be firmly based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage. All states must respect each other's right to free and independent development without outside interference.

With the conviction that our visit to Bangladesh will go down as an important event in strengthening cooperation between our countries and peoples, I want to toast:

Your good health, Mr President, and that of Mrs Ershad;

The constant development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Repubic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and between our two peoples;

Peace and cooperation throughout the world; and

The good health of all of you! (lively applause)

RCP POLITICAL BODY REVIEWS ECONOMIC TALKS

AU130853 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee on Friday 6, March.

During the session, the PEC examined a report on the supply of material assets in the economy and a report on the level of main raw and other material stocks as of 1 January.

The PEC assessed that, through measures taken to establish rational norms for stockpiles and by introducing surplus stockpiles into the economic flow, we ensured a better technical-material supply as compared with the exiting situation on 30 June 1986. Reducing effective stockpiles throughout the economy was also responsible for this. At the same time, the PEC noted that, compared to approved norms set for this year, surplus stocks of raw and other materials is 49 billion lei over the approved levels.

Based on these considerations, the PEC requested that each unit update its plans for eliminating surplus stocks in accordance with the newly approved norms for 1987, and that efficient steps be taken to assist enterprises in observing the new norms and enhancing preventive control over supply, consumption, and goods sales.

The party secretary general asked the government to set up a special commission to make a close examination of surplus stockpiles of metals, textiles, and other products, and to establish concrete operational measures to include the stockpiles in the economic plan and introduce them into production, with a view to eliminating them as soon as possible. He recommended that the government proceed in the same way regarding unfinished and finished products.

The PEC asked the ministries, central departments, enterprises, and financial-banking bodies to give additional attention to the evolution of stocks and the implementation of plan provisions. They should draw up monthly and quarterly programs for strictly observing envisaged norms of consumption and stocks, which represent the necessary material basis for the commendable development of our entire economic activity.

The PEC studied a report on the development of prices and tarrifs in 1986.

On the basis of examined data, the PEC ascertained that prices and tariffs in 1986 remained practically at the same level as in the previous year, falling within planned limits or even below them. In 1986, production and delivery prices in industry did not change as compared to the previous year, meeting plan provisions 100 percent. Likewise, the prices for consumer goods sold on the peasants' market were even below envisaged levels, registering a 99 percent indicator.

The evolution of all categories of prices in 1986 showed strict stability, proving the correctness of the respective measures adopted and the healthy nature of the national economy. The PEC stressed that, in accordance with the party secretary general's indications and orientations, last year's activities were focused mainly on maintaining the overall level of industrial output and delivery prices based firmly on economic principles, strengthened discipline, and strict observance of the law.

The retail sales index for 1986 was also attained thanks to favorable trends in prices on the peasants' market, which, generally speaking, fell below the 1985 level, while the quantities of agricultural produce and foodstuffs sold to the people increased.

In view of results attained and certain shortcomings noted, the PEC asked the State Committee for Prices, the State Planning Committee, economic ministries, industrial central departments, enterprises, people's councils, and financial bodies to deal responsibly with the task of improving the system of prices and price control. [paragraph continues]

The PEC recommended that firm steps be taken to enhance discipline in establishing and observing the legality of prices, so that they fall within 1987 plan limits. Likewise, measures should be taken to reduce material consumption and production costs, increase the profitability and efficiency of products, strictly apply the new economic-financial mechanism, and fully ensure deliveries to the market stocks within established ranges as well as supplies of consumer goods to the people.

The PEC then examined a report on results of the 1 February 1987 livestock census.

The PEC pointed out that the number of all breeds of animals was generally higher than the number registered a year earlier. At the same time, it noted that the results were not in accordance with tasks set by the party secretary general for agriculture and the agrarian revolution.

After examining the census results, the PEC asked the Ministry of Agriculture, county agricultural bodies, socialist agricultural units, people's councils, and specialized bodies to take exacting and responsible steps this year to improve the breeds of cattle and sheep, and generally increase the number of all animals and their output in accordance with provisions of the 1987 plan and the entire 5-year plan, particularly within agricultural production cooperatives and state agricultural enterprises. The PEC also asked that firm measures introduced to implement special programs on raising rabbits and developing silkworm breeding and bee-keeping, laying particular emphasis on expanding this activity in state and cooperative agricultural units.

The PEC stressed the need to strictly observe the regimen for animal slaughtering by ensuring the optimal slaughtering weight in accordance with established norms to attain the quantities of meat envisaged in each county's self-sufficiency program.

The PEC recommended that all steps be taken to make maximum use of the available material base and conditions for the conditions for the development of animal husbandry, so that this important sector of our socialist agriculture can make an ever better contribution to supplying the people with animal produce and meet other requirements of the national economy.

The PEC further examined and endorsed a report on the resolution of workers' proposals, notifications, claims, and requests addressed to the party leadership, local party bodies, state bodies, mass and public organizations, and the press, radio, and television in 1986. The PEC discussed and endorsed a report on the party-state international activity in 1986 and the main goals of our foreign policy in 1987. The PEC established that these two reports should be submitted for discussion to the RCP Central Committee plenum.

In addition, the PEC solved other problems concerning party-state activity.

CROATIAN OFFICIAL SAYS STRIKES 'SUBSIDING'

LD182206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Zagreb, March 18 (TANJUG) -- The discontent in a number of Croatian firms, sparked by the interventionist law linking the growth of personal incomes to productivity, is subsiding, member of the Presidency of the Croatian Trade Unions Bernardo Jurlina told a news conference here today.

Since its adoption on February 27 by the Federal Assembly at the recommendation of the government, the law has provoked bitter controversy. On receiving their February personal incomes, conforming to the law, workers went on strike in many enterprises across the country.

The strikes were most numerous in Croatia, affecting some 6,500 workers in 36 firms.

The strikes were a direct result of somewhat lower February incomes, which affected mainly less successful firms. But they were also caused by the legal requirement forcing enterprises which early this year unjustifiably raised incomes from the level of the last three months of 1986 to return the difference. This amounts to between 10,000 and 30,000 dinars (60 to 20 dollars) per worker.

In many cases, the requirement affected firms which had operated economically and had not pushed up incomes during the last quarter of 1986 in the hope of creating surpluses for the early months of this year.

Some of the enterprises affected by stoppages have worked out that strikes have cost them ten times as much as the amount they have to hand back.

The interventionist law was passed to cut short a widespread practice in Yugoslavia of spending above earnings. Last year, real incomes rose by 10.1 percent while productivity grew by a mere 0.9 percent. The aim of the government's temporary measures is to determine the performance of enterprises before adjusting incomes.

The interventionist law will be in force until July 1. By that date, amendments to the social compact on the generation and distribution of income regulating this matter should have been completed.

Asked why worker discontent had been somewhat more pronounced in Croatia than in other parts of Yugoslavia -- there were 34 strikes with more than 3,500 participants in the rest of the country -- Jurlina said that the new law had been implemented most strictly in Croatia.

WORK STOPPAGES OCCUR AT LESKOVAC TEXTILE PLANT

LD182227 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2039 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Leskovac, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- Because of decreased personal income, which usually is not high anyway, workers of the Zele Veljkovic textile plant in Leskovac temporarily stopped work today. Last night the second shift at this well known Leskovac textile factory also stopped work for the same reasons.

In February the employees' lowest income was 33,900 dinars and the highest 114,000 dinars, while in January the lowest was 51,000 dinars and the highest 194,000 dinars. Personal income decreased based on the law on recovery and intervention measures.

The Zele Veljkovic textile plant ended fiscal 1986 with a negative balance of 614 million dinars. Serious efforts are being made to cover the losses by the end of this month. In addition to their demand not to decrease personal income, the workers also proposed appropriate cadre changes in their work organization.

CONTINUING WORK STOPPAGES REPORTED IN RIJEKA

LD190032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2031 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Rijeka, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- Workers of the Jadran construction work organization in Rijeka today continued their work stoppages at individual building sites. Yesterday 703 employees expressed dissatisfaction with the decision guaranteeing a personal income of 43,600 dinars for the past month and left their building sites. The decision on paying guaranteed personal incomes was made after a determination that last year's deficit was 580,000,000 dinars, meaning that not even decreased personal incomes, in keeping with the law, could be paid.

Poor management over several years has completely bankrupted the Jadran organization. Assets for paying wages are instead expected to come from municipal reserve funds.

Apart from construction workers in Rijeka, approximately 20 employees of the Water and Gas work organization's sewage department stopped work for 2 hours today. This work stoppage is not the consequence of intervention laws either, but of administrative error by this work organization. In other words, the Social Accountancy Service received incorrect data on business and therefore payment of personal incomes was postponed for a few days until the mistake is rectified.

CROAT TU PRESIDIUM VIEWS PERSONAL INCOMES LAW

AU181805 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] The Presidium of the Croatian Council of Trade Unions Federation has held a news conference and presented its assessments, stands, and conclusions on the Law on the Temporary Ban on Using a Portion of Resources for Personal Incomes and Communal Spending. The Presidium stated there are various forms of discontent in Croatian associated labor organizations as well as in other communities. As of today, there have been 38 work stoppages, and people in some collectives are refusing to accept reduced wages while at the same time demanding a collective resignation from the trade union organization. This mostly applies to collectives enjoying a good business reputation and good or above average performance. Therefore, the Presidium of the Trade Union Federation of Croatia demands that every proposer -- especially of key systemic regulations -- anticipate both their positive and negative effects, including the scope of social dissatisfaction. It also demanded that implementation of intervention measures for wages be analytically examined either by the Presidium or the Council of Trade Unions Federation of Yugoslavia to adopt positions on unified political action by Yugoslav trade unions.

CROAT TRADE UNION COUNCIL ASSESSES NEW WAGE LAW

LD190127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2059 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Zagreb, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- The disquiet and dissatisfaction in a section of Croatian work collectives following the application of the intervention law on personal incomes is gradually dying down. This, however, does not mean that workers' dissatisfaction has ended, warned Bernardo Jurlin, member of the council presidium, at today's news conference in the Croat Trade Union Federation Council.

Difficulties can be anticipated in the next few days when a significant number of major Croatian work organizations will pay out wages for February. Warning was given of the very unfavorable situation in social activities, particularly in education and health.

This dissatisfaction is a direct consequence of the new regulation on the nominal return of personal incomes. It has been demonstrated that in many cases it is precisely the work organizations not paying excessive wages that have been "penalized." Dissatisfaction is expressed mostly by associated labor organizations having good or above-average earnings. In some cases it was calculated that work stoppages "cost" 10 times more than the amount of wages that have to be returned.

At the news conference, where Executive Secretaries Branko Gretic and Risto Mrdjen of the Croat Trade Union Federation Council also spoke, trade union officials discussed the conclusions and stances of Saturday's [14 March] extraordinary Presidium session as well as the effects it may have on unions.

Trade union officials especially stressed the demand that the new intervention measures on wages be discussed collectively at the level of the Presidium or the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation so that stances can be adopted for united Yugoslav political action. Croatia's trade unions believe changes are necessary in those parts of the law producing opposite and undesirable effects contrary to the new economic policy's goals.

The officials also believe that the pace of changes to the social compact on income should be realistically assessed, and called upon the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation to seriously examine the law's effect on overall earnings and income. They are concerned that necessary preparations have not been made and that possible material and other consequences of the greatest postwar "economic change" are not fully known. The trade unions believe that the application of the law's provision concerning distribution should begin next year and not on 1 July of this year.

At the same time, the trade unions will react strongly, it was stessed, to any actions counter to the agreement on wages. When all the facts are in, all those who last year "broke" agreements on wage distribution will be publicly called to account.

Replying to questions on whether and why workers' dissatisfaction is more pronounced in Croatia than in other regions, Bernardo Jurlin noted it is no secret that the law was not yet implemented equally in all republics and provinces. In Croatia's Social Accountancy Service, the intervention law is being strictly enforced.

ZAGREB WORKERS FEEL 'DUPED' OVER PAY

AU181405 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 87 p 5

[Sava Modric and Vukan Simonovic report: "Ants Slandered as Crickets?"]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 16 Mar -- Zagreb has been bubbling like a kettle in the past few days. The FEC intervention law on limiting personal incomes, like no other statute before, caused such dissatisfaction and loss of patience in the 2 weeks of its "life" that it led to a wave of daily stoppages by shifts, as well as some stoppages lasting several days in dozens of basic organizations of associated labor.

Workers of the Pasta work organization of Zitokombinat went on strike at the beginning of the month; those employed in Ikom stopped work on 5 March; a day later, people and machines stopped at Prvomajska; on 9 March, at Zagrepcanka; and last Wednesday [11 March], stoppages flared up at Dioz, Marijan Cavic, the Stoves work organization of Rade Koncar of Zagreb, as well as in Getaldus, the Rebro Clinical and Hospital Center, and Ivica Lovicic. By the end of the week, laborers at the Boiler Plant work organization of Energetsko-Procesna Oprema, Astrealmerija, the Jadran Stocking Plant, and the Astro Shoe Plant went on strike. Even this lengthy list of March disturbances in Zagreb is not final. Extraordinary meetings of workers and sessions of self-managing organs and sociopolitical organizations have been held in many other collectives, and stoppages have been announced in some Zagreb work organizations. Letters and requests have been sent to appropriate organs and exemptions have been requested from the FEC "ambush measures," as somebody has put it.

The first day of this week brought the news that the situation had calmed down considerably, at least as far as strikes are concerned. All those who can in any way alleviate this situation are active, so that at least there should be no more work stoppages and solutions will be sought once the norm has been "churned out."

Reward Over the Head [Subhead]

The grievance that predominates in all these past and present stoppages of Zagreb associated labor is the revolt against wage reductions, not only for those collectives that "inflated" their wages but also for many collectives that were managed extremely economically but were hit "over the head" as a "reward" by the intervention laws.

"To put it mildly, we have been duped." This is what Hrvoje Paskovic, of the Ivica Lovincic work organization for the production of cardboards and paper packing material, says. After a January increase of 40 percent, personal incomes in Ivica Lovincic were reduced by about a total of one-third.

"Why is pay lower when we were profitable and increased productivity last year?" Paskovic asks. "We have been duped by the federal organs claiming there will be no freeze. We have been duped by members of the Yugoslav Trade Unions Federation Council. Members of the republician trade union leadership even proposed that the law remain in force until the end of the year instead of July. And why is only the fourth quarter of last year taken as a yardstick? This favors those who knew of the new measures and who raised wages in time -- these organizations are chiefly work communities, self-managing interest communities, banks, sociopolitical communities, and the like. We did not raise our personal incomes; had we raised them, nobody would now touch us."

In Nikola Tesla, wages for March should be reduced by about 50 percent. This large exporter, which last year sent out goods valued at $76.5 million, did not increase personal incomes as much as its profits would permit. [passage omitted]

Stjepan Novakovic -- director of the INA-OKI work organization, whose TPMK work organization employing 1,200 workers should, according to the law, repay 2.5 monthly incomes, and another work organization, Zagrebplast, which should repay 1.5 monthly incomes -- points out that the consequences of these measures have not been properly considered.

"This is not a matter of noneconomic investment but of human beings," Novakovic said. "In some work organizations personal incomes will fall to the guaranteed minimum, and some even below. I have to ask myself how people can live on that."

During the work stoppage at the Rebro Clinical and Hospital Center, workers did not neglect patients in the wards, but there were stormy scenes in the hall of the main building. First the cleaning women, then the technical staff, nurses, and some of the doctors publicly protested against the FEC measures. Some 600 workers, or according to some sources even 2,000 workers, demanded to know why personal incomes will be reduced 18.7 percent in February, March, and April. [passage omitted]

Milan Tomic, highly skilled worker of Prvomajska, said some days ago that in his collective, the Heavy Machine Parts Plant, about 9 million old dinars can be earned monthly at normal hourly wages. With a 17 to 30 percent wage cut, 17 workers who are paying off high short-term loans would not receive a single dinar and would instead have to bring money from home. Although it has been decided that credit repayments will not be deducted from wages this month (the work organization will pay interest on the extension of the loan), workers in Prvomajska ask how they will survive. [passage omitted]

Workers ask how it is that the pay of sociopolitical organizations is not affected, although these salaries are very high compared to workers' pay. They also ask why federal bodies approved increases in prices of basic foodstuffs at the same time they introduced intervention measures. [passage omitted]

NIS COMMUNE WORKERS DISSATISFIED WITH WAGES

AU181426 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 87 p 14

[V.J. report: "Dissatisfaction With Payroll"]

[Excerpts] Nis, 16 Mar -- The new intervention law on personal incomes, particularly its different interpretations and instructions, contributed to the open dissatisfaction of a number of workers in the Nis associated labor organizations. By the end of last week there were short work stoppages and special and regular meetings in 16 basic associated labor organizations where workers demanded an explanation following the announcement that February personal incomes will be reduced. [passage omitted]

In the Nis commune alone there are about 30 work organizations employing 5,500 workers which must return the wages paid in excess of the level of personal incomes, as established on the basis of final accounts, and also repay 900 million dinars spent on communal needs. In 15 communes of the Nis region the law will ensure that as much as 1.5 billion dinars will not end up as personal consumption. This is interpreted as the law's significant contribution to strengthening savings in the economy. [passage omitted]

'OPPOSITION' SEEN AMONG POORLY PAID WORKERS

AU181458 Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No 264 10 Mar 87 p 34

["TV Bag" television review column by Tanja Torbarina: "Opposition"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] I see in Panorama [a television current affairs program] that workers get paid 5 million old dinars a month. And now we ask who the opposition is in Yugoslavia. All those who get less than 10 million are the opposition. They are the danger. Pure TNT. It is just a matter of time before it goes off. What rightists! This opposition will cost the country its head. While every so often somebody on television shouts something like "Death to Fascism" (which we triumphantly defeated 50 years ago) or "freedom to the people" (who have been enjoying freedom for 50 years), the opposition receiving less than 10 million dinars a month have their own thoughts. They do not at all agree with the positive forces that being hungry under socialism is nicer than being hungry under some other system. As I see on television, the working class feels cheated and abandoned. Whom should it ask to feed its children?

WORKERS IN SERBIA 38,000 DINARS OVERPAID

AU181408 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 87 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Overpayment of 37,915 Dinars Per Worker"]

[Text] Last year over 63,000 workers employed in 268 Serbian associated labor organizations received higher personal incomes than they should have according to the law. The majority are in industry -- 112 organizations employing over 42,000 workers. The average excess over the legal limit -- which should be repaid of course -- amounted to 37,915 dinars per worker.

UNPROFITABLE SERBIAN ORGANIZATIONS RESTRICT WAGES

AU181454 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 87 p 5

[Unattributed Report: "What About Loss Making Organizations"]

[Text] According to data for Serbia, 206 economic sector organizations employing more than 53,000 workers did not cover their losses shown in final accounts for 1986. The total amount of uncovered losses was 81,822 billion dinars. Until these organizations repay them, they may, until 30 June, pay wages only as high as the average net personal income for 1986. In general terms, these organizations will be in an even less favorable position regarding wages, as the economy's average annual personal incomes were 26 percent lower than they were in the last quarter of 1986.

If the losses are not recovered until June, then, according to the Law on Rescue these work organizations will have to start paying the so-called guaranteed personal income. However, if work organizations repay losses with rescue loans, the limit on personal incomes will continue to apply until these enterprises show positive results in their periodic accounts. After this they will still remain subject to all the limitations of the Intervention Law.

ALBANIAN POETRY ANTHOLOGY 'WITHDRAWN FROM SALE'

AU171033 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 13 Mar 87 p 6

[Unsigned article: "The Book 'Flowers on the Balcony' Withdrawn From Sale"]

[Text] The book "Flowers on the Balcony" was intended as an overview of new Kosovar poetry, presenting mainly young authors whose talents developed in the 1970's. The work includes 22 authors, 15 of whom write in Albanian. The idea of the book was brought to fruition, and the volume was produced by the publishing house of the magazine ZERI I RINISE in 1982. The book was well received, since we do not have many publications devoted to the work of young writers. Further, we do not have many books containing the work of young authors who write in the three languages used by the nationalities living in Kosovo.

Among the authors included in "Flowers on the Balcony" is Mustafe Xhemaili, who belongs to this young generation of writers and at that time worked as a journalist for Pristina television. The verses appearing in this volume are poems he wrote, published, or submitted for publication before 1980. Later, in 1984, Mustafe Xhemaili took an openly hostile position toward Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and is still involved in this activity, working among hostile Albanian emigres abroad. When his work became known, the publishers stopped the sale of the book.

Because of the hostile activity of the above-mentioned author, the verses published in this work are open to various interpretations. Their content may cause ideological doubt and confusion to the reader. Consequently, the Presidency of the Provincial Committee of the League of Socialist Youth in Kosovo decided that unsold copies of this anthology should not be sold. If the publisher considered it necessary for the sake of the other authors, the book could be reprinted once Xhemaili's pieces were removed and the introduction rewritten. All this was contained in a communique from the Presidency of the Provincial Committee of the League of Socialist Youth of Kosovo.